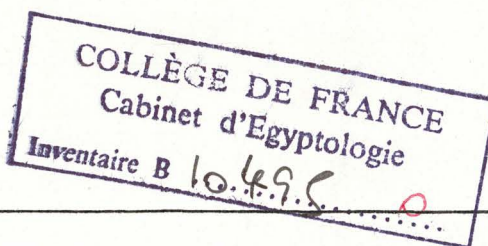


# AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

INCORPORATED

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NO. 2 KASR EL DOUBARA  
GARDEN CITY, CAIRO  
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

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NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Annual Meeting

The ARCE 1971 Annual Meetings will be held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 18, 19 and 20. Professor William Kelly Simpson, assisted by Miss Mary Cairns, represents the host institution. Following is the program for the meetings:

Thursday, November 18

Executive Committee Meeting	8:00 p.m.	107 Chestnut Street
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Friday, November 19

Registration	9:30-10:15 a.m.	Trustees Room
Meeting of Members	10:15-11:00 a.m.	Trustees Room
Papers	11:00-12:40 p.m.	Trustees Room
Break for lunch	12:40- 2:00 p.m.	
Papers	2:00- 4:30 p.m.	Lecture Hall
Board of Governors Meeting	8:00 p.m.	107 Chestnut Street

Saturday, November 20

Joint meeting with AIA Cambridge Archaeology Seminar	10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	Lecture Hall
Governors Luncheon	12:30- 2:30 p.m.	
Papers	2:30- 4:30 p.m.	Lecture Hall
Reception	5:00 p.m.	Egyptian Gallery

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ARCE 1971 ANNUAL MEETING - PROGRAM OF PAPERS

November 19

Trustees Room

- 1:00 a.m. Anthony Spalinger "The year 712 B.C. and its Importance for Egyptian History"
- 1:20 a.m. John L. Foster "Literary Translation of Ancient Egyptian Verse Texts"
- 1:40 a.m. Cynthia Sheikholeslami "A New Chronology for Dynasties XXII&XXIII and its Consequences for Egyptian History"
- 2:00 noon David Lorton "The So-called 'Vile' Enemies of the King of Egypt in the Middle Kingdom and Dynasty XVIII"
- 2:20 p.m. James Weinstein "The Introduction of Bronze in Ancient Egypt"

November 19

Lecture Hall

- 1:00 p.m. George C. Miles "Two Unpublished Umayyad Glass Vessel Stamps and a Unique 'Abbasid Glass Weight in the Corning Museum of Glass"
- 1:15 p.m. Christine Lilyquist "First Report on the Memphis Project"
- 1:30 p.m. Gerald E. Kadish "A Report on the Epigraphic and Archaeological Work at the Temple of Osiris Hk3 dt During May - July, 1971"
- 1:50 p.m. Otto Schaden "Tutankhamun & Ay Blocks from Karnak"
- 2:05 p.m. Patrick D. Cardon "A Problem Concerning the New 'Green Head' in West Berlin"
- 2:10 p.m. John D. Cooney "An Identification of Two Royal Sculptures"
- 2:25 p.m. Thomas J. Logan "The sdm.n.f of Adjective Verbs"
- 2:45 p.m. John F. X. McKeon "A Problematic Piece of Egyptian Sculpture"
- 4:00 p.m. William H. Peck "Some Elementary Observations on the Techniques of Tomb Painting in the Theban Necropolis"

November 19 (continued)

-3-

4:15 p.m.	Lanny Bell	"The New Egyptian Mummy Room of the University Museum"
4:25 p.m.	Charles Butterworth	"The Philosophy of Averroes"

November 20

Lecture Hall

10:00 a.m. Joint meeting with The Archaeological Institute of America,  
to Boston Chapter, in an experimental discussion organized by  
12:30 p.m. the Cambridge Archaeology Seminar:

THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ARCHITECTURE:  
CASE STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Moderator: Edith Porada, Columbia University

Papers:

Oleg Grabar, Harvard University  
"The Shape and Social Organism of an Islamic Complex:  
Qasr al-Hayr al-Sharqi (Syria)"

William L. MacDonald, Smith College  
"Housing Quality and Quantity in the Roman Empire"

René Millon, University of Rochester  
"Social Interpretation of Archaeological Data from  
an Ancient Urban Center: Teotihuacan (Mexico)"

Respondants:

Eric Carlson, Harvard University  
Henry Millon, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
David Mitten, Harvard University  
Gair Tourtellot, University of Connecticut

2:30 p.m.	James E. Harris	"A Radiographic Survey of the New Kingdom Pharaohs"
2:45 p.m.	Elizabeth Riefstahl	"A Figure of a Cretan in the Brooklyn Museum"
3:00 p.m.	Bernard V. Bothmer	"The Iconography of Ny-user-Ra"
3:15 p.m.	Walter A. Fairservis, Jr.	"Excavations at Hierakonpolis A Review"
3:35 p.m.	Dieter Mueller	"The Chronology of Amenemhet's Expedition to the Wadi Hammamat"
3:50 p.m.	Hans Goedicke	"Reflections on Some Common Old Kingdom Titles"
4:10 p.m.	Wm. Kelly Simpson	"Some Recent Additions to Our Egyptian Collection"



#### ARCE Fellows Alumni Luncheon

All former ARCE Fellows are urged to make reservations now for luncheon on Thursday, November 11 at 12:15 p.m. at the New Albany Hotel, to be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Middle East Studies Association in Denver. The luncheon room will be posted at the hotel. The luncheon is for the purpose of forming an ARCE Fellows Alumni Association.

#### Correction of July Newsletter Number 78

On page 20, under the heading ARCE it was erroneously stated that the expedition directed by Dr. Donald Redford to continue an epigraphic survey of the Temple of Osiris, Lord of Eternity, in the Karnak Complex, is from the University of Toronto. The expedition is from the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, Toronto (see Newsletter Number 75, October 1970, page 10).

#### Committee on the Future of International Studies

The new Committee was formed in September by over sixty delegates from American universities concerned with international education. The purposes of the Committee are: 1) to serve as an information source on international education for educational institutions, professional and scholarly societies, government and foundations; and 2) to explore new directions in international education through study groups and conferences. Information on COFIS may be obtained from Ward Morehouse, State Education Department, University of the State of New York, Albany, New York, 12224.

#### John S. Badeau retired from Board of Governors

Professor Badeau has been Columbia University's appointed representative to the ARCE Board of Governors since 1964. He has now become Professor Emeritus at Columbia and has joined the teaching staff of Georgetown University's Edmund Walsh School of Foreign Service. Columbia University has appointed Professor Charles Issawi to succeed Professor Badeau on the Board.

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October 1971

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Ziadeh, Farhat  
Zverina, Silvia  
Elder, Barbara M.  
Harrison, Joanne  
Logan, Thomas J.



Professor Keith C. Seele (February 13, 1898 - July 23, 1971)

On July 23, 1971, Egyptology lost one of its most enthusiastic and dedicated scholars, Professor Keith C. Seele. From 1929 to 1936 he served as an epigrapher on Oriental Institute expeditions in Luxor and Sakkara, and his successors on the Luxor epigraphic expedition are greatly indebted to him for the high standards he established in the recording of monuments. When Keith Seele subsequently came to Chicago to teach Egyptology, he brought with him not only extensive knowledge about the temples and tombs of Thebes but also the epigrapher's attention to detail. Professor Seele injected new life into the Journal of Near Eastern Studies, of which he was the editor from 1948 to the time of his death. In 1960 it was he who organized the Oriental Institute's endeavors in Nubia, where as director of the Nubian expedition he made significant archaeological discoveries. Students and scholars will remember Professor Keith Seele not only for his Egyptological knowledge but also for his encouragement and appreciation of new ideas.

Edward F. Wente

MAHFUZ' "MIRRORS"

by Dr. Roger Allen, Assistant Professor of Arabic, University of Pennsylvania; ARCE Fellow, 1970-71. \*

Since the June war of 1967, the prominent Egyptian novelist Nagib Mahfuz has tended to concentrate on the play and the short story as media for his literary output at the expense of the novel (his most recent novel, Miramar, was published in 1967). In a conversation with the present writer in 1970, he said that the presence of Israeli troops at the Suez Canal coupled with his duties as Adviser to the Minister of Culture did not allow him the leisure and peace of mind to consider such a long-term project as the composition of a novel.

Meanwhile, his short stories - making ever-increasing use of symbolism in a fashion which is at once disarming and arresting - continue to appear on the pages of Al-Ahram and Al-Hilal. Two collections of these most recent stories have been published in Cairo in 1971 under the titles Hikaya bila Bidaya wa la Nihaya and Shahr al-<sup>C</sup>Asal.

Even though Mahfuz may not have published any novels for some years now, his latest work is a piece of some length; as this article is being written, it is still appearing on the pages of Al-Idha<sup>Ca</sup> wa t-Television (the local equivalent of TV Guide). Normally, of course, one would wait until such a series was concluded before essaying an article on its contents, but the present writer's purpose here is merely to bring this new work to the attention of Western readers, especially since it is appearing in such an unusual and, to Western readers, almost inaccessible journal. It is to be hoped that this work, like everything else which Mahfuz publishes for the first time in newspapers, will eventually appear in book form, but since it seems to represent something of a new direction in his output, it may be of some interest to give a broad description of its contents at this juncture.

"Mirrors" (Al-Marāyā) appeared for the first time on May 1st, 1971. It was prefaced by an announcement from the editorship of the journal (as have all subsequent episodes) to the effect that Mahfuz himself does not regard this new work as a novel, but that they have decided to apply such a description to it using the term "in its broadest sense". It consists of a series of portraits, pen sketches, reflections, on a number of Egyptian characters from the lifetime of the narrator of the episodes. Some consist entirely of description, but most include a good deal of dialogue. There is, for example, Balal <sup>C</sup>Abduh al-Basyuni, a doctor who during the course of discussions with his colleagues challenges Israel "to do anything worse than Egypt is doing to itself". There is Jad Abu l-<sup>C</sup>Ala, a rich merchant who turns to writing popular

\* Supplemented by the Ford Foundation



novels, except that he pays other people to "shadow-write" them for him. The "Mirrors" include many portraits of women; Amani Muhammed, a married woman in need of love who seeks solace with other men until her husband arrives on the scene and with great gentility asks them to stop; Thuraya Ra'fat, a schoolteacher who considers herself to be "liberated" and who yet confesses to the narrator when they seem on the point of getting engaged that she was "betrayed" when she was young, whereupon the narrator refuses to consider marrying her; and Durriyya Salim, a doctor's wife with whom the narrator has a long affair while her husband is away, only to break it off when the two men form a close friendship themselves.

The characters treated by the narrator during the course of these episodes include schoolboys, students, lawyers, doctors, professors, politicians, journalists, policemen; each one mirrors a certain aspect of Egyptian life at different points in recent history, and at each juncture, the narrator recalls a certain period in his own development and that of his colleagues and friends. Zahran Hassuna, for example, is outwardly at least a deeply religious man, and yet he sees no contradiction between this and the fact that he is one of the main figures in the black market in Cairo; the question of the incompatibility of robbing the poor and indulging in outward displays of piety is brushed aside by him through a facile distinction between work and private devotion. Zuhair Kamil is a brilliant student who goes to France to continue his studies and then returns to become a professor at the university; he turns to writing for Wafdist journals, and in the process becomes very rich. Then comes the revolution. He does a total and opportunistic volte face and begins writing articles in favour of the revolution, although he freely admits that he does not really believe in what he is writing. Then, there is Salim Jabr, another journalist who conceals his socialist views during the Wafdist period by writing in general terms on questions of social reform and who has some interesting remarks to make on the subject of Communism and the Western World: -

"Communism is a really great system, but what is a Communist person? He's something mechanical, not a living being."

He once asked me quite unabashed:-

"Why do people want to emigrate to the States?"

"That's where they can find bread and freedom!'" I replied with obvious sarcasm.

"There's no value to life without freedom," he replied angrily.

"Don't be a fanatic ..."



"You're the one who taught me such things!!" I countered with laugh.

"We're dead," he said even more angrily, "completely dead. When are we going to rise again?"

"Sometimes," I replied frankly, "I can't understand you..."

Surur <sup>C</sup>Abd al-Baqi, a famous surgeon, expresses his views on the balance of power in the Middle East with some candour:-

"It's better for you to know the truth however strange and bitter it may seem. There are two sides facing off against each other; the Russians, Arab socialists and those segments of the people who find their promised paradise in socialism; and the Americans and Israelis who regard socialism as standing in the way of their ambitions and desires."

"But what about the nation and nationalism?" I asked.

"The concept of the nation has changed," he replied. "It's no longer a country with fixed boundaries, but a spiritual milieu bounded by ideas and beliefs."

In describing many of these characters, Mahfuz makes frequent reference to the <sup>C</sup>Abbasiyya quarter of Cairo where he himself grew up. Furthermore, many of the young boys enjoy frequent games of soccer, and there is even a visit to the Ahli Club football field in Zamalek in one episode and a fierce fight over which of two famous players is the better in another; all of which would seem to reflect Mahfuz' acknowledged love of this particular game. One may perhaps say therefore that much of the background in these episodes seems to be based on the experiences of the author himself, although quite how far this extends into the portraits themselves is something which only the author and his friends can answer.

On the basis of the episodes which have appeared so far, it seems clear that we are not dealing here with a novel in any generally accepted sense of the word. Although there is a certain thin line of continuity between the episodes in that some of the characters are mentioned in connection with the lives of others, there is no plot and no development of character from one episode to another; but then, since the author himself does not consider the work as a novel, we need not linger on this point. The editors of the journal may term it a "riwaya" but in fact it seems a new and unique aspect of his literary output.



Since the distribution of the magazine in which the episodes are appearing is certainly not as great as that of Al-Ahram in which Mahfuz has published most of his recent stories, there has been little written or spoken comment on this work as yet in spite of the outspoken nature of some of the comments made therein (in this way, it differs from Awlad Haretna - "Children of our Quarter" - which was published in Al-Ahram in serial form between September and December 1959 and is still officially banned in book form in the A.R.E.). However, it is to be hoped that this short article may serve to introduce this new and interesting work to a Western audience, on the assumption that its future publication in book form will bring it to the wider audience it certainly warrants.

Footnote: In a telephone conversation with Mahfuz just before the present writer left the A.R.E., he learned that the series consists of a total of forty-five characters and will be published - in sha'l-lah - in 1972.

THE CLEARING OF THE FORECOURT OF THE TEMPLE OF OSIRIS, RULER OF  
ETERNITY, KARNAK

by Dr. Donald B. Redford of Toronto University, Project Director

The second season of the expedition of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, under the sponsorship of the American Research Center in Egypt and with financial assistance from the Smithsonian Institution, at the Temple of Osiris, Ruler of Eternity, extended from May 21 to July 14, 1971. This year we were privileged to have the collaboration of the State University of New York at Binghamton, which was represented in the person of Professor Gerald E. Kadish, co-director and epigrapher. Our warmest thanks are herewith tendered to the Department of Antiquities and the Centre Franco-Egyptien for permission to carry out this operation, and in not a few instances the much-needed assistance in seeing it through to a successful completion.

The task of copying and photographing the scenes and texts in the 23rd. Dynasty part of the temple, begun last season, continued through the agency of our photographer, Mr. E. Du Vernet, and our artist, Mr. J. P. Clarke. All the scenes have now been photographed, and all but three drawn to scale. In our close examination of the scenes several texts of Ramesses II and Ramesses III, which had been plastered over when Osorkon III

re-used the blocks, were brought to light and recorded. Moreover the cleaning of the floor in the second room of the shrine revealed a large paving block with what appears to be part of a falcon carved on its upper surface. The inscriptions on the columns which lie scattered before the temple were collated and photographed, and several new inscriptions (notably a fragment of a stela of Sety I and a statue base from the Libyan period) which Chevrier uncovered a little to the west of the court, were also copied and photographed.

This season a beginning was made in clearing the forecourt and a strip c. 15 m. wide before the gate of the shrine. In the forecourt, immediately beneath topsoil, a hard-packed mud surface came to light, together with a crude pathway made up of re-used stones, column drums and bricks, which connected the gate of the Osiris temenos with the door of the temple. The evidence of pottery and coins dated this pathway and surface to the first, or early second, centuries A. D. Beneath this surface was a second, of carefully laid mud bricks, which ran up to the western face of the great Nectanebo temenos wall, and seems to be contemporary with it. Two inscribed stones lay upon the bricks, close to the wall, one (apparently dislodged from the temple facade) with the face of a Hcpy-figure, the other with part of the praenomen of Akhenaten and part of the first cartouche of the Aten.

On the western side of the forecourt a complex of walls was cleared, the most important of which seems to have constituted the temenos wall of the shrine at the time of the 23rd. Dynasty. Further clearing, however, will be required before this hypothesis can be confirmed. Beneath the wall in question was a second wall which had been destroyed by fire, and seems clearly to antedate the present shrine of Osiris, Ruler of Eternity.

It is hoped to continue and finish the clearing of the forecourt in the spring of 1972.



NUMISMATIC STUDIES IN THE ARAB WORLD

by Dr. Jere L. Bacharach, University of Washington, ARCE Fellow.\*

The purpose of this note is to bring up to date a survey I did for an ARCE Newsletter in 1965. Rereading that earlier note, I was surprised how many of my observations were still valid. For the visiting scholar one of the most serious problems which still exists is the lack of pertinent catalogues and journals in any public library including the specialized collection in the Islamic Art Museum. Private libraries among collectors have improved and recent copies of Numismatic Chronicle, American Numismatic Society Museum Notes and Numismatic Literature are available.

The field of research and teaching of numismatics in Egypt continues to be dominated by Dr. <sup>C</sup>Abd-al-Rahman Fahmy. As mentioned in the earlier note, he is a graduate of Cairo University and studied under Dr. Adolph Grohmann. After serving as curator of the numismatic division of the Islamic Art Museum and part time lecturer at Cairo University, he accepted in 1967, a full time appointment in the Division of Archaeology, Cairo University. His current course offerings range from general surveys to seminars on specific problems, particularly on the transition period during the Umayyad caliphate. The students are mostly majors in his own department and in the Department of History.

Currently curators for the coin collection in the Islamic Art Museum are Mr. Yusuf Salah al-Din, a Cairo University Ph.D. candidate specializing in Persian miniatures, and Mrs. Maysa Mahmud, a Ph.D. candidate under Dr. Fahmy, whose dissertation will deal with some aspect of Mamluk numismatics. The collection is arranged by accession number and includes weights and glass vessels as well as coins.

Responsibility for the former Khedieval Collection in the Dar al-Kutub rests with Dr. Shiniti, Under Secretary, Ministry of Culture, while within the library itself Mr. Ahmed <sup>C</sup>Abd al-Rahman is in charge of the coins as well as the non-manuscript written documents including the large papyri collection. The coins will be more accessible once Dar al-Kutub moves to its new building, as a separate room and two curators have been budgeted for it.

The study of numismatics has expanded elsewhere in the Arab World, although I have not been able to get the names of individuals working in North Africa. In Iraq, Dr. Muhamad Baqir al-Husayni, the first Ph.D. candidate under Dr. Fahmy, heads the division of Numismatics, Department of Antiquities, Baghdad, and lectures as well at Riyadh University, Saudia Arabia. Two other Iraqis also

\* 1971-72; supplemented by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and the Office of Education, HEW.



work in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad, on numismatics. They are Mrs. Mahab Darwish al-Bakri, a specialist in Likhanid coinage, and Mrs. Widad al-Qazaz, a specialist in Sasanian and early Islamic coinage. Mr. <sup>C</sup>Abd al-Wahid al-Ramadani, a lecturer in the Department of Archaeology, University of Mosul, will return to his teaching duties after completing his M.A. on the illustrated Urtuquid coinage under the supervision of Dr. Fahmy.

The numismatic collection in the Damascus Museum is under the supervision of Abdu al-Faraj al-<sup>C</sup>Ushsh, who has been working on a large collection of Sasano-Arab coins as well as a corpus of Aghlabid coins. His administrative responsibilities appear to have delayed completion of these projects. The appointment of Dr. Dickran Kouymjian as Director of American Studies, Haigazian College, Beirut, means that this very good American numismatist who specializes in Armenian and Turkish coinage will be working in the Near East.

Publication of numismatic material in Egypt has been primarily the result of Dr. Fahmy's research. Since the appearance of his mammoth catalogue of the Umayyad and early 'Abbasid coins housed in the Islamic Art Museum, Cairo (Cairo, 1965), he has edited the important mint manual by Ibn Ba'ra and included as an appendix the Ayyubid dinars and some folus from the Museum in Cairo. In 1969 he published an article on some unique Mamluk coins in the Bulletin d'Institut d'Egypte; the 1970 issue includes an article by him on unique Fatimid pieces, while for the 1971 issue he is preparing a study on a fascinating coin with Arabic and Himyarite scripts on it. While the BIE might appear as an unusual journal for numismatics, it was the vehicle through which the late Marcel Jungfleisch and Dr. Paul Balog brought many of their important contributions to scholarly notice.

Dr. Fahmy has also prepared in manuscript a catalogue of the glass vessel stamps in the Islamic Art Museum, the Gayer-Anderson Museum and the private collection of Dr. Henry Amin Awad. The latter has a fabulous collection which he has not only made available to concerned scholars, but is also publishing some of the material in his own name as in the American Numismatic Society Museum Notes for 1971. Another large private collection which has been made available to scholars is that of Dr. Fathy Sallam of the Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University.

Until 1965 Iraqi publications were almost solely the product of the late Nasir al-Naqshabandi. Part One of this study of Islamic dinars appeared in 1953 and his study of Sasano-Arab dirhams appeared in 1970. Successive volumes to both of these works will be issued posthumously. Dr. al-Husayni's master thesis



on Atabeg coinage appeared in Baghdad in 1966, and his study of Saljuq coinage is forthcoming. The most important vehicle for Iraqi numismatists has been the journal Sumer, which has included articles by al-Husayni, Mahab Darwish and Widad al-Qazaz in almost every issue since 1965. In 1969 the Ministry of Culture and Information in Iraq sponsored a journal al-Maskukat, devoted solely to numismatics. Volume two has just appeared and in future issues they plan to solicit articles from non-Iraqis.

Finally, a note on the Cairo market for the collector, which I am not. Copper and silver coins appear to be almost non-existent and when found, the price per coin ranges from 25 to 75 piastres. A number of shops, especially in Khan al-Khalili have gold coins, mostly Fatimid, and prices range from LE 10 to LE 15 per coin. I have been informed by private collectors that Beirut is the best place to shop.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE NAG HAMMADI CODICES (cont'd.)

by Dr. James M. Robinson, Secretary, International Committee

In the months since the International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices met in Cairo December 15-18, 1970 (see Newsletter 77, April, 1971, pp 8-10), work in preparing the facsimile edition has progressed steadily.

From January 13 to 23, 1971, Rodolphe Kasser, Martin Krause and James M. Robinson, of the Technical Sub-Committee, assisted by James Brashler, Research Associate of the Coptic Gnostic Library Project of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, Brill's photographer, Peter Hermann van der Velde, the new Director of the Coptic Museum, Victor Girgis, and the staff of the Museum, re-convened at the Coptic Museum and completed the assembling and photographing of the codices (with the exception of Codex I, the Jung Codex, where the materials are mostly in Zürich and the photographs of the Jung Codex Committee are to be reused for the UNESCO facsimile edition).

Some of the fragments used to stiffen the binding of Codex VII were removed, put in plexiglass and photographed. Prof. John Barns, then on the Sakkara excavation, was able from a cursory study to locate two fragments of a Greek letter. He kindly offered to prepare a complete edition of the fragments of the binding when they become fully available. On the basis of photographs of those removed in January he was in May able to date the Greek letter to the first quarter of the fourth century. This provides a terminus a quo for that codex which fits well current views of the general date of the library (e.g. the hand of Codex II has been dated to the 340's).



Prof. Kasser in January succeeded in identifying one fragment in Sahidic as Gen. 32, 18-20.

After the departure of the Technical Sub-Committee, Abd el Muiz of the Laboratory of the Department of Antiquities in Cairo succeeded in separating, photographing and putting under plexiglass all the fragments in the binding of Codex VII that had not been removed in January. These further materials have been supplied to the Secretary of the Committee in time for inclusion in the initial volume of the facsimile edition (to which they belong), just as it was going to press.

On May 10, 1971, F. C. Wider, Jr., Director of the firm E. J. Brill, Prof. James M. Robinson, Secretary of the Committee, Mr. James Brashler, and Prof. Alexander Böhlig, Coptologist of the University of Tübingen, met the Druckerei Schreiber in Stuttgart and worked out plans for printing the facsimile edition. The Secretary submitted the one-to-one prints of the photographs made in December, 1970 and January, 1971, as well as one-to-one prints of those photographs prepared by the Center of Documentation from 1963 to 1966 that are to be used for the facsimile edition. The printing schedule envisaged is for a first volume (containing Codices VI and VII) to be printed by the end of 1971 (and bound and published at the beginning of 1972), with three further volumes to appear in 1972 and the remaining four volumes in 1973.

The Secretary of the Committee visited Cairo September 12-17, 1971, at which time the contract between Brill and the Arab Republic of Egypt was initiated on behalf of Egypt by Prof. Gamal Mokhtar. It is to be signed in September by Dr. Wider for Brill and returned to Cairo for final signing by Prof. Mokhtar in October.

Final plans have also been made for the Technical Sub-Committee to reconvene December 10-23, 1971, at the Coptic Museum, thanks to an additional grant for 1971-72 made by UNESCO in its Participation Program to the Arab Republic of Egypt. At this time the materials will again be brought out of security for further work. Further identifications of fragments and rectifications of previous locations, proposed in the intervening month on the basis of study of the photographs, will be the basis for their work in placing fragments and rephotographing the corrected pages. They will be accompanied by Mr. Brashler and Dr. Jean Doresse, who has kindly consented to make available his photographs and notes made some 20 years ago prior to the acquisition of most of the material by the Coptic Museum.

At a meeting of the Editorial Board of the monograph Series Nag Hammadi Studies a selection of letters of the alphabet and other signs from Codex VII was adopted for use in the English language edition also being prepared for publication at Brill. These Coptic letters and signs will be programmed for the computer and used to set Coptic type in the edition, which will be set completely by computer.



NUBIAN STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTER, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
IN CAIRO

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by Sondra Hale, ARCE Fellow, Summer 1971 \*

Very often a short-term archival project is not entirely successful in a city such as Cairo. Permits are hard to obtain, data known to exist difficult to locate, etc. In my case, a summer ARCE fellowship financed a three-month Cairo study tour, which preceded a seven-month field project in Khartoum, Sudan. My short stay was very productive.

The usual archives, libraries, and institutes which most ARCE Fellows use were not of immediate interest to me because of the contemporary sociological nature of my study. The purpose of the project was to investigate the problem of changes in ethnic awareness and heightened ethnicity among Nubians. The Cairo phase of the project was intended primarily as archival research.

Before arriving in Cairo for the three-month project, I had obtained permission from Dr. Laila Shukry El-Hamamsy, Director, Social Research Center (SRC), American University in Cairo (AUC), to use the files and research notes of the Center. SRC houses the largest and most complete collection of contemporary Nubian materials anywhere in the world. Such centralizing of data in one location came about as a result of a massive research project, conceived in 1960, and made possible by an initial \$100,000 Ford Foundation grant. The purpose was to carry out an Ethnological Survey of Egyptian Nubia before the construction of the High Dam and consequent relocation of many Nubians. No such massive project was carried out in Sudanese Nubia prior to relocation. This was the main reason for my short sojourn in Cairo: to build up a strong socio-cultural background on Nubian society in order to better understand my major research area--Sudanese Nubia (more specifically, Nubians in Khartoum).

The archival work went very well, primarily through the extremely cooperative efforts of the SRC staff, especially Dr. Hussein Fahim (Research Associate), who was part of the Ethnological Survey. He arranged for me to have an office and a research assistant, Farida Gadou, to help with translations and note-taking. Fortunately, there were also a number of other research assistants around who had taken part in the original Nubian project, quite a few of whom had written M.A. theses on Nubian

\* Supplemented by the Office of Education, Department of HEW; Fulbright-Hays Fellow, 1971-72 supplemented by the African Studies Center, UCLA.



topics. One person who was especially helpful was Mrs. Samiha El-Katsha (Research Assistant). She wrote her anthropology M.A. thesis on the impact of environmental change on Nubian marriage institutions (in Kanuba, a pseudonym) and is very well-informed on these aspects of Nubian society, on the organizational aspects of the Ethnological Survey, and on the general arrangement of the fieldnotes and lay-out of the files.

Also attached to the Center are Miss Zeinab Gamal, a Nubian who took part in the last phases of the project, Soheir Mehanna, Nawal El-Messiri Nadim (on leave), Abdel Hamid El-Zein (on leave), and Bahiga Haikal--all of whom worked on some phase of the Nubian project. Working in the AUC library (Reference Room) is Shahira El-Sawy, who wrote an anthropology M.A. thesis on Nubian families in Cairo. All of these people could be very informative and helpful for anyone doing contemporary Nubian studies.

Dr. Hussein Fahim, my greatest benefactor, is in the process of re-activating Nubian studies (which had been fairly dormant for a few years) and is very active in promoting students from various institutions who are carrying out contemporary and historical Nubian studies (e.g. one Egyptian sociology graduate student from Ain Shams University and another from the University of Alberta, Canada). He is also in the process of compiling a bibliography of Nubian sources.

Written sources on Nubia at the Center are of two main types (exclusive of the private library of Dr. Fahim). One form is the journal-type set of fieldnotes--the daily recordings of all aspects of Nubian life as observed by the researchers and their assistants. These are bound and can be found in the Center library; one needs permission from SRC administration to use them. These notes were recorded at a number of sites by senior researchers with a large team of assistants. Dr. Robert Fernea directed the over-all project and worked himself in Ismailia-Ballana; Dr. John G. Kennedy directed the "Kanuba" team; Dr. Charles Callender worked in Dahmit (as well as in Cairo and Alexandria); Dr. Peter Geiser directed a study of migrants in Cairo; Dr. Mohamed Riad studied Arabic-speaking communities (mainly Ababda Arabs) in Nubia; and Dr. Thayer Scudder undertook an ecological survey of the general area (I have not yet seen his notes). With the exception of the well-developed individual case histories, I found these daily recordings of anything not to be very useful for someone doing a short-term archival study. These notes are not systematized, although they are neatly typed and in English.

The second type of written sources represents an attempt to systematize the morass of ethnographic data. No perfect scheme existed. It was decided to use the George Murdock code--a highly



detailed numerical code which contains nearly one thousand categories ranging from a major category such as "Total Culture" to seemingly trivial sub-categories. Entries for each day of the field journal (Sometimes several entries in one day) were cut, pasted onto 5"-8" file cards, and filed under the most relevant Murdock category. Some cross-filing and sub-categorizing had to be done, but this part is incomplete. Each individual project (i.e. Ismailia-Ballana, Dahmit, etc.,) is in a separate file drawer in the basement of the Center, with the data on cards, in Murdock's numerical order. Sometimes, by cutting up long interviews, interesting data are fragmented. But, the researcher can always refer back to the "journal" of the fieldworker, as the file card includes the researcher's initials, the number of the original recording, and the date. Because the Ethnological Survey extended over so many years (c. 1960-1966), covered so many different areas, and was carried out by so many highly-qualified people, the data are rich and very useful. Already a number of publications have emerged from the project and from a symposium held in conjunction with it, as well as over six M.A. theses and at least one Ph.D. dissertation. These files are still in the process of analysis and are not yet open for public use, but it is possible for a student with a legitimate project from a recognized institution to obtain permission.

The most impressive work to come out of the project is Robert Fernea's (ed.) two-volume symposium on CONTEMPORARY EGYPTIAN NUBIA (organized by the Center and published by Human Relations Area Files in New Haven). The AUC library, in general, does not include sufficient Nubian sources, but in the Reference Room are housed the theses of Samiha El-Katsha, Nawal El-Messiri, Shahira El-Sawy, Najwa Shukairy, and Abdel Hamid El-Zein. Dr. Hussein Fahim's thesis and Berkeley dissertation are located in the Center. Also, researchers interested in urban Nubians might like to know that Profs. Peter Geiser (California State College, Hayward) and Nadia Haggag Yousif are presently collaborating on a book on urban Nubians, based primarily on their field data filed in the basement of the Social Research Center. Also, Robert Roberts (Roosevelt University in Chicago), who spent two years working out of SRC, is writing up his study of inter-ethnic marriage among Nubians. A student of Nubian society (history, social structure, technology, adaptation to relocation, ad infinitum) will not find a better equipped, more cooperative, and prolific center.

However, it would be misleading to suggest that SRC has only Nubian materials. The Center supports and encourages various investigations of social problems--with special emphasis on the Middle East. Population growth, family planning, problems involved in urbanization and industrialization, and rural resettlement



planning have all been major projects. When I left in September, the Center was planning a Workshop to be held September 19-30, 1971. It was to be a Ford Foundation-funded workshop on "Human Settlements in New Lands". This huge workshop was to be sponsored jointly by the Authority for the Utilization and Development of Reclaimed Land (Cairo) and the Land Reclamation Institute, University of Alexandria.

SRC does offer some pre-doctoral research fellowships to students from foreign areas. The Center also sponsors the research of graduate students who are supported from elsewhere. Otherwise, permission to use the Center's facilities and data must be obtained from the Director. However, in all cases, one will find SRC personnel interested in various projects and willing to give direction whenever possible.

#### NEW MINISTER OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

In a further reshuffle of the Cabinet of Ministers on September 22, 1971, two ministries were combined and Dr. Mohamed Abdul Kader Hatem was named Minister of Culture and Information as well as Deputy Prime Minister. Dr. Ismail Ghanem, the outgoing Minister of Culture, has been named Rector of Ain Shams University.

Dr. Hatem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information in the previous cabinet, has served in high government positions for many years.

Born in Alexandria in 1918, Dr. Hatem was graduated from the Military College in 1939, obtained a bachelor's degree in political science from London University in 1947, a master's degree in military science from the Staff college in 1952, a master's degree in political science from Cairo University in 1953 and a doctor's degree in information in 1957.

Dr. Hatem served as Director of President Nasser's Office for Information Affairs at the Revolution's outset and was subsequently named Director of the Office. In 1957 he was appointed adviser to President Nasser for political and information affairs. In the same year he was elected to the National Assembly and became Chairman of its Information Committee.

Subsequently, Dr. Hatem held the following posts: Deputy Minister for Presidential Affairs, Minister of State in 1959, Minister of Culture and National Guidance in 1962 and Deputy Prime Minister for Culture, National Guidance and Tourism in 1965.

In 1966 Dr. Hatem was appointed a member of the ASU Secretariat General, and in January, 1967 he was awarded honorary doctorates



from the Faculty of Science and Arts in France and from Marseilles University.

Dr. Hatem speaks English and French fluently. He is married and has three daughters and a son.

#### NOTE TO SCHOLARS PLANNING RESEARCH IN CAIRO

Foreign Scholars are no longer permitted access to the National Archives now located in the Citadel in Cairo for security reasons. According to present plans the National Archives will be transferred in 1972 to the new Dar al Kutub, which is nearing completion on the Corniche el Nil in Bulac, where they will once again be available to the public.

#### NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

##### Department of Antiquities

Dr. Shehata Adam, in addition to his responsibilities for Nubian monuments, has been appointed Director of the Center of Documentation. Mr. Munir Basta has been named Chief Inspector of Excavations in the Department of Antiquities.

The Department of Antiquities has completed the restoration of the Mastaba of the Two Brothers, located midway on the Oonas causeway in Saqqara, and of a near-by temple in the Oonas valley.

During the prolonged absence in Qatar of Dr. Waffiya Ezzi, Mr. Soliman Ahmed Soliman has been serving as Acting Director of the Islamic Museum.

Dr. Mahmoud Shaniti, Under Secretary for Archives in the Ministry of Culture, was named Director of Government Press and Publications, in addition to his other responsibilities, by Presidential Decree issued in July.

#### A R C E

The Chicago House Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, supplemented by the Smithsonian through ARCE, has begun its 1971-72 season; Director Charles F. Nims expects to retire in January, to be succeeded by Dr. Edward F. Wente.

Dr. George T. Scanlon, directing the ARCE expedition at Fustat, commenced the second portion of the 1971 season on September 2 and intends to work through mid-November. The Fustat project is financed by funds received by ARCE from the Smithsonian Institution.

The ARCE has assisted in the feasibility study by Dr. Aden Cockburn, paleo-epidemiologist from the Smithsonian Institution, who spent three weeks in Cairo making arrangements for a collaborative effort with the Department of Antiquities and Ain Shams University to examine thirty to fifty mummies next year for traces of parasites.



O T H E R

Mr. Donald C. Bergus, Head of the U. S. Interests Section of the Spanish Embassy in Cairo with the personal rank of Minister, will leave Cairo in mid-November. Mr. Michael Sterner, A.R.E. Country Director, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Bergus. Among the additional positions in the U. S. Interests Section agreed upon by the U. S. and Egyptian Governments during the visit last winter of Secretary Rogers, was that of Cultural Attache. Mr. Edward T. Perry, the first American Cultural Attache to serve in Cairo since the 1967 war, arrived in July to assume his duties.

Otto Schaden from the University of Michigan, was in Luxor from September 2 to 22 copying and photographing the Tutankhamun-Ay blocks from (but not "in") the Second Pylon of the Temple of Amun at Karnak. Few of these blocks have been published. Hand copies of some of these blocks had been made available to Mr. Schaden from Prof. Seele, who in turn had received them from Prof. Nelson, who in turn received them from Chevrier, the discoverer of many of these blocks during his many years at Karnak. From these copies, Mr. Schaden had been led to expect approximately twenty blocks. However, over 75 blocks were found and copied and most were photographed, although some were too inaccessible during the time available. Of the many blocks, most are architraves, but there are also pillar fragments and other pieces. Mr. Schaden hopes, inchallah, that he will be able to pursue this project further next summer.

Prof. Sergio Donadoni, Dr. Bosticco and Dr. Roccati of the University of Rome completed a short season of a month and a half in Upper Egypt, excavating the Saitic Tomb No. 27 in the Asasif in Thebes.

As mid-October approached, the following expeditions were convening in Cairo, about to begin a new season: The Egypt Exploration Society expedition to Saqqara, which will be directed by Dr. Harry Smith for the first three months and by Dr. Jeffrey Martin for the last three months; the University Museum Pennsylvania expedition to Molkata in Thebes under the direction of Dr. David O'Connor; and the Austrian expedition to the Asasif under the direction of Dr. Manfred Bietak.

Dr. Donald Redford of Toronto has joined Mr. Ray Smith to assist in the preparation of the publication on the Akhenaton Project.



THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

The list of visitors to the Center in June, before the decrease in July and the doldrums of August, was impressive. Dr. Robert Bauer, former U. S. Cultural Attache in Cairo and recently assigned with the same title to the Embassy in New Delhi, visited the Center with Mr. Edward Penney, the new Cultural Attache in the U. S. Interests Section, a position restored as a result of Secretary Roger's visit to Cairo last winter. Dr. Mohamed Alwan of Indiana University, Miss Marilyn Jenkins of the Metropolitan Museum, Mrs. Sondra Hale of UCLA, and Miss Lois Aroian of Michigan, all ARCE Fellows for 1971-72, checked in to begin work on their research projects. Miss Jeanette Wakin of Columbia, Dr. Byron D. Connor of Wisconsin, and Dr. Avron Udovitch of Princeton stopped by the office. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick D. Cardon from the Brooklyn Museum brought a letter of introduction from Dr. Bernard Bothmer. Mr. James Jennings from the University of Akron, sought our assistance in locating a possible site for excavating. The aging but no less energetic Mr. Samuel Friedman, "Socialist Party, U.S.A.", paid his second visit to the Center. Drs. Donald P. Hansen of the Institute of Fine Arts, Edward L. Ochsen Schlager of Brooklyn College and Christine Lilyquist explored possible alternatives to the site at Mendes, including the possibility of excavating at Memphis. Mr. Luis Castro, Jr., Office of the Inspector General of the U. S. Department of Agriculture but on loan to the Smithsonian, inspected our books and reviewed past contracts. Mr. Nat Gibson of U.P.I. came in for a briefing of developments in the archaeological scene.

The Center also had a good number of local visitors during June, including: Dr. Imam Ibrahim and Prof. R. Wahba of Cairo University; Prof. Hassan Saad of Al-Azhar University; Dr. Martin Hinds, Dr. Salah Hamid and Mr. Carl Schieren of the AUC; Dr. Martha A. Roy, Prof. of Musicology, Cairo; Dr. Zaki Y. Saad, formerly with the Department of Antiquities.

Among the Center's first visitors in July was Dr. William H. Martin of the U. S. Office of Education, particularly interested in seeing the ARCE Fellowship Program in progress. Dr. C. Wade Meade of Louisiana Tech University asked the Center's assistance in visiting some historic sites not open to the public. Mr. David O. Le Conte and Mr. Kenneth O. Horner, both with the Smithsonian Research Foundation, called with letters of introduction from the Smithsonian Institution. Other visitors from the States included: Dr. Peter Mellini of Sonoma State College, Dr. Henry A.



Hale of UCLA, and Miss Marianne Eaton of the Institute of Fine Arts in New York. Other visiting scholars included: Dr. Bolestaw Orlowski of the Polish Academy of Science; Dr. Richard Allen of London and Linfield College, Oregon; Dr. Pierre Anus, Assistant Director of the Franco-Egyptian Center in Karnak; Miss Magda Ayad of Montreal University; and Miss Jenny Bedwani of McGill University.

Although many of the 1971-72 ARCE Fellows arrived during August, the number of visitors fell off considerably. Those braving the mid-summer heat included Dr. Otto Schaden, on an epigraphic mission to Luxor from the University of Michigan, Dr. Pratapaditya Pal, of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, and Father Martin McDermott, an ARCE Fellow in 1968-69, now at the Université St. Joseph in Beirut.

مركز البحوث الشرقية بالقاهرة



